MONOTROPSIS LEHMANIAE A SEASONAL PHASE OF M. ODORATA (ERICACEAE).—The Monotropoideae of the Ericaceae have long been a confused and little understood group. A few years ago, Oscar Gupton, Virginia Military Institute, worked on *Monotropa* for a dissertation. It was my pleasure to spend considerable time in the field with him and to examine quite a few herbarium sheets of this group. It was his careful observation that made it clear to me as well as himself that the multiflowered group of *Monotropa* was not many species as so often interpreted, but a highly polymorphic species *(M. hypopithys)*, in which all the characteristics used for separation integrated. This was also true of the uniflowered group *(M. uniflora)*. However, there were some baffling factors that had to be considered. *M. hypopithys* that flowered from late May-July were pale yellowish to brownish, the later July-Oct. were mostly red, the flowers tipped with yellow; occasional all-yellow plants could be found in a colony, but these obviously were merely color forms. *M. uniflora* flowering June-July were pure white and not fragrant, while those flowering from Aug.-Oct. were mostly pink, reddish, yellow, to pale bluish, and often very fragrant. Carroll Wood in his treatment of the group for the southeastern generic flora suggested that the autumnal flowering of these two species were phases of the earlier blooming plants. The term "phase" indicates to me that they are the same plant with different forms. This is not true and I am uncertain that this is what was meant. Colonies that flowered early were carefully watched; they did not flower again in the autumn. Autumnal flowering colonies were watched and they did not flower in the early part of the following year.

With the above facts at hand, I assumed that late flowering, lavender colored plants of *Monotropsis lehmaniae* were exhibiting the same phenomena and proceeded to transfer it to varietal status of *M. odorata* for the treatment in the "Guide to the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas". Now I regret that the combination was made, since careful observation reveals a totally different situation. In March, 1965, Jay Shuler of Greenville, S. C. wrote to me that he had found *Monotropsis odorata* in Oconee Co., S. C. The following week-end I visited with him and went to the locality, so as to beocme familiar with the plant in the field. On May 1, 1965, I was fortunate in finding a stand while collecting in Hanging Rock State Park and a second stand outside the park. Then on Oct. 9, 1965 while again collecting in the park we found quite a few clumps of *M. lehmaniae*, one of which was in the very same place in which we had previously found *M. odorata*. The question then arose, could this be the very same plant that had flowered earlier? On Feb. 20, 1966 we again visited the park, and where we remembered having found so much *M. lehmaniae* in the autumn, careful search revealed numerous stems of *M. odorata* in bud.

It is now my belief that *M. lehmaniae* is nothing more than an autumnal flowering phase of *M. odorata.* The scarcity of collections of these plants may be explained in several ways. The dull grayish-brown color of the dried bracts that conceal the spring flowering phase make it very difficult to find among the dried leaves, while the more conspicuous lavender colored fleshy phase in the autumn only appears when the buds, already protruding above the ground for the next season are forced into bloom by ideal conditions, which probably occur only in exceptional seasons. The bracts which are at first fleshy become dried out and hardened due to the dry conditions in the late autumn and winter, causing the dried characteristic bracts of spring plants. Probably a chemical change takes place due to coldness causing a change in color and creating a delightful fragrance present in the spring.—*Harry E. Ahles, Department of Botany, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.*

HOTTONIA INFLATA (PRIMULACEAE) IN OUACHITA PARISH, LOUISIANA.—*Hottonia inflata* Ell. has been reported in Louisiana only from St. Landry Parish. A second location can now be added: in a small tupelo-cypress swamp just east of Monroe in Lakeside Subdivision, Ouachita Parish. A large colony was found dislodged from the soil and with the under-water leaves partially gone. These plants are in a newly developing subdivision and are in danger of extinction. Specimens of the original collection by Joan Hutto (May 1, 1967) are in the Herbarium of Northeast Louisiana State College and the U.S. National Herbarium. Additional specimens *(Thomas, Hutto & Hutto 2582,* 7 May 1967) are being distributed.—*Joan Hutto and R. Dale Thomas, Biology Department, Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe, Louisiana 71201.*

NEOGAERRHINUM KELLOGGII (GREENE) THIERET, COMB. NOV. (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Based on *Antirrhinum kelloggii* Greene, Bull. Torr. Club 10: 126. 1883. *Maurandya stricta* Hook. et Arn., Bot. Beechey 375. 1838. *Antirrhinum strictum* (Hook. et Arn.) Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 7: 375. 1868, non *A. strictum* Sibth. et Sm., Fl. Graec. 6: 75. 1826. *Antirrhinum hookerianum* Penn. ex Millsp., Field Mus. Bot. Ser. 5: 222. 1923. *Asarina stricta* (Hook. et Arn.) Penn., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 99: 175. 1947. Preparing an account of the vines of the Scrophulariaceae, I uncovered the need for the above new combination. I prefer to treat this Californian species under the segregate genus *Neogaerrhinum,* as did Rothmaler (Repert. Spec. Nov. Regn. Veg. 52: 31. 1943.), the most recent student of the tribe Antirrhineae as a whole, rather than under *Asarina,* as did Pennell *(in* Abrams, Illus. Fl. Pacif. States 3: 783. 1951.), or under *Antirrhinum,* as did Munz and Keck (A Calif. Fl. 652. 1959.).—*John W. Thieret, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette.*